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THE DIRECTOR OF CELITRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

National Intelligence Officer	DDI #5983-82/1 22 July 1982	
MEMORANDUM FOR:	Director of Central Intelligence Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	
THROUGH :	National Intelligence Officer for Warning	
FROM :[Assistant National Intelligence Officer for Africa	25 X 1
SUBJECT :	Warning Report: Sub-Saharan Africa	25X1
1. Action R information.	Requested: None; the attached report is for your	25 X 1
20 July 1982 with been coordinated them. If they fe	und: Community representatives and specialists met on the A/NIO/AF as chairman. The attached report has not with the other participants, but is being circulated to sel their views have been misinterpreted, or if they have tional concerns, I'll report further to you.	25 X 1
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WARNING REPORT: -SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ETHIOPIA/SOMALIA

LITTOF TAY SOMALTA
The tempo of fighting picked up somewhat this week along the Ethiopian/Somali border. There was general agreement among Community analysts that although the Ethiopians may have had a number of motives for initiating the current round of hostilities, a central theme seems to be that they perceived Siad's position as weakening and believed that by stimulating unrest in Somalia support for Siad would erode and the Somali president would fall. One recent report suggests Siad's support within the military is beginning to erode.
Unless the Somalis organize their forces and offer enough resistance to make it costly for the Ethiopians, analysts expect the fighting to continue. Consequently, Siad's requests to the US for aid are likely to increase. The prospect for meaningful aid from other donors is not bright.
OAU SUMMIT
There appears little chance that the annual OAU meeting will not take place as scheduled. Some 35 OAU members are on record as intending to travel to Tripoli for the session, one more than the required quorum for holding the summit. Egypt, which will not attend because of its own relations with Libya, is urging moderate Africans not to boycott in hope of preventing radical domination of the conference. The Polisario is still saying it will attend, although Qadhafi wants them to stay away to avoid any controversy that would tarnish his image as host. In reaction to the US airlift of military equipment that is due to arrive shortly in Somalia, Ethiopia may try to use the session to attack the US for its activities in the Horn and elsewhere in Africa. US use of Diego Garcia may also be an easy issue for the radicals to exploit.
MAURITIUS
The new government has been acting cautiously and feeling its way along since its sweeping electoral victory. Its policy on foreign ship visits has not yet been finalized, but it seems virtually certain that US access will end. The French will be allowed access because of their special relationship with the island of Reunion. Thus far the new government has resisted Soviet blandishments that are intended to ensure Soviet ship visits.
MOZ AMB I QUE
President Machel remains in a shaky position. could fall in the next 3-6 months and that Foreign Minister Chissano $25X1$

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is the one to watch as a strong candidate for Machel's position. Recent Soviet military equipment shipments to Mozambique indicate Moscow's intent in preserving the present regime and extending Soviet influence.
SUDAN
Several hundred Ethiopian-trained dissidents are now operating in southern Sudan. Any successful anti-regime activity in the south, the scene of a civil war that lasted from 1955 until Nimieri brought the war to a close in 1972, will further strain Sudan's already limited economic and military resources. The economic situation in Sudan is worsening and requests for US assistance are likely to increase. GHANA
The political scene in Ghana is marked by sharpening conflict between radicals and moderates in the Rawlings regime. Reports of coup plotting are increasing and the prospects of the regime achieving a semblance of political stability are worsening.

